Progress of Democratic Spanish Sentiments.

The Austrian Blue Book Disclosures.

The Opening of the Suez Canal and Visit of the Empress Eugenie to the East.

We publish this morning an interesting patch of letters from our correspondents in some of the principal European cities.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Crisis-The Alarm Extending

England is still absorbed in the not very pleasant ension of a rupture between the two countries in the new light cast upon it by the brilliant speech Charles Sumner. Day after day the Times launches forth its leaders against the argument of the Massanusetts Senator, taking up his points one by one ad making but a sorry attempt to heal the sting they have left behind. Day by day the less preten tious journals harp away upon the Alabama string, out but discordant music. With som Senator Summer is by no means to be regarded as the exponent of American sentiment, while with others he is not only accepted as the oracle of the American people, but as the real mouthpiece of varies its tune to-day to give voice to a more hope-ful strain, having free trade in America as its theme, trusting to the agitation springing up between the protectionisis and the free traders as a means of diverting public attention on the other side of the Atand unjustifiable acts during the Southern rebellion Alabama, and one and all agree that Senator Sumnust and shall be resisted. There is, nevertheles a growing disposition on the part of some journals to admit trankly the great injustice done to the United States government by the position of England during the slaveholders' war.

A Roman Catholic organ of influence puts a strong case before its readers in this direction. "If Ire case before its readers in this direction. "If Ireland," It says, "were in open rebellion, and if the American government at once declared the Irish to have all the rights of belligerents; if piratical crussers, manned by Americans and sailing under the Irish flag, but which had never anchored in Irish water, were looked upon as regular men-of-war, although they did nothing but prey upon our commerce upon the high seas; if we and our merchants lost millions by the culpable neallgence of the American government, then, and only then, would we fully understand what we did to loster the dislike and hatred of America, which has now attained its head, and which constitutes our present and most serious American difficulty."

to loser the dislike and hatred of America, which has now attained its head, and which constitutes our present and most serious American difficulty." This is certainly strong language to be used by an English newspaper at such a time as the present; but nobody can gainsay the bard and wholesome truths it puts before the English people.

The Speciator, too, although snarled at by the little dogs of the wisny washy Path Mall Gazette for the candor and truthfulness of its first article on the Sumner speech, states its views of England's responsibility and duty in a broad manner, and while it confesses that there is no party in England's responsibility and duty in a broad manner, and while it confesses that there is no party in England's responsibility and duty in a proparty in England's responsibility and and prop

It is fair to state, however, that among all classes of deprecated, and while intense saxxiety is felt to earn the worst on Mr. Motley's arrival, the present one of John Bull's mind is decidedly beligerent; his is not to be wondered at, as a matter of course, ince it is the English habit to show a boid front and o "talk fight" in all the preliminary stages of a concoversy and until the prospect of coming to blows ecomes imminent. But cautious, prudent tatesmen, well know that England cannot afford low to go to war; that she is in no condition to neet alone a first rate l'ower in the field; that her nances, o.ly now eked out to make both ends meet by the hocuspocus of collecting nearly two years!

and signity tempered counterpars of Summer's speech.

But England has had another excitement this week as a sort of sauce piquanie for the dish of broiled Alabama. O'Sullivan has united with Summer in spreading consternation throughout the British Isle. The Mayor of Cork has so turned the heads of Englishmen by a stupid, oftensive after-dinner speech, that they have actually deemed it of moment to the safety of the throne and the protection of the glorious British constitution to abolish the Mayor of Cork by solemn act of Parliament, and to build up harriers araninst his ever again rising to a mavorally or a seat as justice of the peace by the votes of his Irish sympathizers. The act of a great Parliament of a great nation directed against a blatherskite Irishman who aches for martydom is, to be sure, a somewhat sorry speciacle, and does not impress one with a great sense of the power and dignity of Great Britain. Besides, singular and unseemly terror of the English government has induced it to do an act which is seriously objected to as contrary to the letter and spirit of the very constitution which they fear O'Sullivan may destroy. The House of Commons, which originates the bill for the annihilation of the Mayor of Cork, cannot examine witnesses on oath, and the prosecution, therefore, must be conducted on unsworn testimony, although its object is the serious one of removing an elective officer. But, although her Majesty the Queen and her high and mighty counsellors may sleep in peace after the Mayor of Cork shall have been thus summarily disposed of, there are others across the Atlantic who may well view his martyrdom with terror. How will the O'Briens and the O'Gormans and the O'Buldwins of New York relish the idea of soon meeting in the political arena so dangerous a rival as O'Sullivan, who has bearded the British Hon in his den; O'Sullivan, who has bearded the British Hon in his den; O'Sullivan, who has leaded O'Farreil, the would-be assassin to the British Parliament? For there is no doubt O'Sullivan, speech.
But England has had another excitement this

The Progress of Liberalism-A Leat from the Page of History-Commemorating the Sec-

MADRID, May 5, 1869. Mannin, May 5, 1800.

Democracy in Spain is taking vigorous root. It not only shows itself as an important element in the proceedings of the Cortes, but unmistakably it shows itself in well organized clubs, the members of which are some of the active minded and energetic of the population, who, day and night, at every opportunity, disseminate the doctrines taught by the gospel of liberty. It also shows itself in the sympathetic multitudes nate the doctrines taught by the gospet of hoers, it also shows itself in the sympathetic multitudes who throng the lecture halls to hear the passionate orations of a Castelar, a Marguel, a Figueras. It shows itself at every public place in the freest expression of opinion, whether it is upon political topics or religion, which latter was until lately a most delicate subject for free conversation. At the table d'hote of every botel in Madrid the freest discussion takes place hotel in Madrid the freest discussion takes place concerning the conduct of the government, the bigconcerning the conduct of the government, the bigotry of the priests, the fanaticism of the peasants,
and, though there may be many dissenters in opinion present, they go to no great lengths in their disapproval. Every man, however slightly educated,
has-commenced in earnest to struggle for free inquiry into whatever concerns Spain and Spaniards.
Political and religious liberty are subjects just getting to be understood. Clever speeches touching
upon these topics are distributed by the thousand
shroughout Spain. Absolute power, whether
wielded by temporal or spiritual orders, is dead for
the present in this country. Isabella, were she to
peture to this capital, would not recognise her

people, neither her former servants, so thoroughly

has democracy changed their bearing.
Strangers, who might still have been sceptica strangers, who might still have considered and ramification of democratic sentiments, need but to stand on the Prado, near the Campof Independence, on the 2d of May just past, to be convinced that Spaniards can May just past, to be constituted without strong foreign aid.

Since 1808 every 2d of May has been regarded by Since 1808 every 2d of May has been regarded by since 1808 every 2d of May has been regarded by Since 1808 every

admit that Prussia has been much injured by the publication of the despatch in question; it contains nothing but what was generally known. We must blame, however, the manner of its official publication by Austria and its impure motives for doing so, evident from hints and insinuations thrown out by the Vienna journals. This has caused great indignation in all circles, and just retribution ought to follow such a faise step of Austrian diplomacy." As if any one expected great morality from diplomatists whose sole occupation is to pry into other bodies' secrets and get hold of them without any scruples or hesitation as to the agencies put in requisition! Since 1808 every 20 of May has been regarden by Spanlards in almost the same light as the Fourth of July by Americans. The sound is the Fourth of July by Americans. The sound is the break the provent family of Span in that year between Charles IV., King of Spain, and his Queen, and their son Ferdimand, Prince of Asturias, invited the ambitious eye of Napoleon to look upon the Peninsula as aft subject for conquest. Napoleon had already claimed domination over Portugal, and by a bod proclamation over Portugal, and by a bod proclamation over Spain. He had already been called upon by Charles to settle differences between himself and son, Ferdimand, and had be continued to be satisfied with the sovereign influence he exercised over Spain the influence of Napoleon III. would be parasited with the sovereign influence he exercised over Spain the influence of Napoleon III. would be parasited with the sovereign influence he exercised over Spain the influence of Napoleon III. would be parasited with the sovereign influence he exercised over Spain the influence of Napoleon III. would be parasited with the sovereign influence he warrying dissensions that existed ootween like that divided Spain from France for relief from the wearying dissensions that existed ootween like members. A French army passed the Pyrences under General Pite Heavis of the Pyrences and the strongholds of Barcelona, Figueras, Pampelana and San Sebastian were militarily occupied by the French. This was in 1808. Napoleon now demanded the annexation to his empire of all the provinces on the left bank of the Etoro. The feeble that the strongholds of Barcelona, Figueras had been and the provinces on the left bank of the Etoro. The feeble that of the Pyrence and son. Perdimand compelled him to adopt the similarity occupied by the French. This was in 1808. Napoleon now demanded the annexation to his empire of all the provinces on the left bank of the Etoro. The feeble talked provinces of the provinces of the provinces of the province of the provinces of the p

The Suez Canal—The Proposed Visit of the French Empress to the East—Eastern Customs—Reckless Extravagance—Railways.

wiring it, while but one key had come to the hands

It seems positive now that the Empress of the canal, and as the French here show the cloven foot of jealousy with respect to English influence in Turkey there is little doubt that the Empress Eugénie will try her hand at establishing a balance of power in the East. If she times her visit in Stamboul with the circumcision of the Sultan's son, she will have the opportunity of seeing more of real Oriental feles than the English party had. These circumcision fites have hitherto cost, and doubtless will cost again this time, many thousands of pounds, not only to the Sultan, but also to all the dignitaries of the empire. Thousands of Mus-sulman families anxiously wait such occasions in order to have their sons circumcised at the Sultan's expense, and this religious ceremony also serves as expense, and this religious ceremony also serves as a pretext for the presentation of costly presents to the palace. The Viceroy of Egypt will also have to open his purse on the occasion, as we hear that he is expected up here soon. on his way to Vienna and Paris to invite the Emperor of Austria and other regal parties for the opening of the Suez canal. Unfortunately for this poor country, everything in the way of regal amusements, visits, presents and whims is done with lavish and useless expenditure of money, which would be far better employed in the construction for roads and other means of communication for the carriage of native produce, which literally rots in the possession of the poor peasant, because the road from his village to a neighboring town is impracticable both for man and beast. In the east of Turkey this difficulty of transport communication, and the exertions of the Russians to facilitate communication and to encourage transport trade through Georgia, have very nearly deprived Trebizond of the whole of the Persian transit traffic. We hear that railway schemes have succeeded, thanks to the energy of Daoud Pacha: but the raising of the necessary capital is the vital question, and if even the works were carried, out soon they will hardly make up for what is mostly wanted for this empire, viz.: means of communication from village and town to town. will hardly make up for what is mostly wanted for this empire, viz.: means of communication from vil-lage to village and town to town.

The advantages which are now offered for travel-lers to the East to come by the Danube route and vis Italy by Brindisi are so great that at this season our capital is much visited by tourists, who find that they can come from London to this city in five or six days, at an expense of not more than twenty pounds.

pounds.

The American missionary dispute still continues, and is said to be encouraged by the Catholic party who chuckle over these misunderstandings among Protestants.

KEY WEST.

Case of the Steamship Wren-Particulars the Suit-Attempt to Make Mr. Laird Responsible for the Work of the Alabama

The prize case of the Wren was brought in the June, 1865; condemned by Judge Boynton, District ciples of admiralty and prize evidence; reversed by dered to be restored to John Laird, claimant.

of the United States was filed in the court below. port, Mass., and others, executors and administra-tors of Nicholas Johnson, deceased, filed a libel in the District Court of the United States in Key West against the proceeds of \$32,000, sale of the Wren in cause of spoilation and damage. These parties were owners of the ship Sonora, destroyed in the China seas by the Alabama in 1883, and valued at \$43,000. They attached the proceeds of the Wren in the registry of the United States Court on the ground that John Laird, the builder of the Alabama, violated the neutrality laws of Great Britain (1818; that the Alabama was a pirate, and Laird was liable for the Sonora.

F. A. Dockray, United States District Attorney, appeared for John Laird, and S. R. Mallory, late Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate government, for cushing and others.

The case involved important questions at this time, particularly that of setting a precedent of jurisdiction of the United States courts over private actions on the Alabama claims. An elaborate argument was expected, which would involve the case on its merits and all the interesting points of beiligerent rights, &c.

Mr. Dockray moved the court to dissolve the atthe District Court of the United States in Key West

And all the interesting points of the court to dissolve the attachment and dismiss the suit for want of jurisdiction on the following grounds:—

First.—That the proceeds in the registry of the court could not be attached.

See ad—That no personal service had been effected on the respondent, and therefore no attachment could hold.

Third—That the claim of Cushing et al. was an uniquidated demand and sound only in damages not judicially ascertained.

demand and sound only in damages not judicially ascertained.

Fourth—That the libellants were residents of one judicial istrict and brought suit in a second district against parties who were aliens and foreign to the jurisdiction of this court. Figh.—That even a voluntary appearance of the respondent could give no jurisdiction to the court which it did not have originally.

Pending the argument on Saturday, the libellants' counsel consented to a dissolution of the attachment without bond or sitpulation, and the Court thereupon, on motion of Mr. Dockray, counsel for Laird, rendered a decree on the mandate of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. the Wren, and ordered the proceeds of the Wren to be paid to Laird's attorneys in fact in New York, Messrs. Foster and Thomson.

The suit now stands in court without an attachment of property, and merely as against John Laird in person. The claim of Cushing et al. for the ship Sonora is filed in the State Department at Washington, and the British government is holden for the same claim.

This check gave a shock to French authority in Spain from which it never recovered; but the downfall of French authority is to be dated from May 2, 1838. It was this day that was celebrated three days ago with unusual rejoictings. Twenty thousand solders were under arms, and at one P. M. they took the line of march from the neighborhood of the Royal Paace through the principal streets of the city towards the Prado, where an obeliek stands to commemorate the signal heroism of Daoiz and Velarde and the patriotic marityrs who fell with them on that terrible day. With touching veneration for their memory the Madrileños have written some beautiful sentiments, and recorded, with high praise, the courage of those two young officers. The whole affair passed off, as other grand celebrations generally do, with a flourish of trumpets, cheering, vices, feasting and then a general emigration to the theatters. No accident occurred, and but one man-Colonet Legrund—was shot by some malicious persons, who bore him ill-will. MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR SPRAGUE.

This check gave a shock to French authority in

The Young Rhode Islander in Louisville-His Views About the Water Power of the The Austrian Blue Book Disclosure—Who is to Blume—How it Leaked Out—What is Thought About It.

BERLIN, May 4, 1869.

The Young Rhode Islander in Louisville—His Views About the Water Power of the Falls.

(From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, May 18.)

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning two dust-covered travellers entered the Louisville Hotel. One of them had under his arm a business-looking portfolio, and he was at once "booked" by the observant senior landiord, who stood behind the office counter, as a solicitor for some new-fangled advertising medium, a tax collector or a dealer in goods by sample. The other party did not excute any uncommon notice, as he kept just a little in the shade, He of the suggestive portfolio asked for a pen and proceeded to leave his autograph on the register, when his friend deputed him to add his signature. This was politely objected to, and the friend acted as his own amanuensis. As is the custom, one of the clerks inspected the names with the view of assigning a room to the companion guests. Imagine the clerk's surprise on reading the freshly written lines on the register:—"W. Sprague, Rhode Island; Pet. Haistead, New Jersey," It did not take the wonder-struck clerk long to recall the description he had read and heard of the young ex-Governor, United States Senator, Miss Chase's other half and Rhode Island millionnaire. The "young man eloquent" was there in proprice persona, and no mistake. Presently Mr. Kean came forward, and Mr. Sprague lentuided himself and his friend Haistead to the pleasure and satisfaction of all parties. Their visit was not altogether unexpected by some. Mr. Sprague had been invited hither by Judge James P. Harbeson, of Louisville, to consider the proposed utilizing of the Falls of the Ohio. As one of the wealthiest and most extensive manufacturers of cotton goods in the land, he is deeply interested in the development of that branch of industry. His views in regard to the ergotion, of mills at this point are not altogether as hopeful as some people's—we say nothing as to the wisdom of these opposite theories. Mr. Sprague expressed himself on this solitery There is really very little of interest transpiring here at present to command the attention of the readers of the Herald; but let me, however, turn readers of the Herald; but let me, however, turn for a moment to that storm in a teapot raised in consequence of Austria publishing a sort of Blue Book on the peace treaties of 1866, in which appears a despatch from Bismarck to Count Goltz, dated July 20. This telegram advises Count Goltz that "King William, quite averse to peace, has consented to it for the sake of the Emperor Napoleon only, and in the firm hope of securing a considerable accession of territory to North Germany. The King looks upon this more than I do." says Rismarck in this telegram. territory to North Germany. The King looks upon this more than I do," says Bismarck in his telegram, "as of the greatest importance, and attaches prominent value sto direct annexations. I may admit the latter as necessary, because Saxony and Hanover are rather too large for us to live on good terms with them. His Majesty regrets your not having more firmly adhered to our programme, as he said, and I communicate secretly for your private guidance that he would abdicate rather than do without a considerable territorial aggrandizement, and ordered to-day the return of the Crown Prince. I pray you to give due consideration to this disposition of the King." This says the offto this disposition of the King." This, says the offi-cial Procincial Correspondence, is a mutilated de-spatch, which the Austrian government can have only obtained by fraud and escamolerie. It may have happened in other countries, especially in only obtained by fraud and escamoterie. It may have happened in other countries, especially in times of war, that one government possessed itself of the sec ret correspondence of the other by bribery, treachery of post or telegraph officials, or theft or purchase of the Key requisite to read ciphered despatches. Though means of that kind may be considered indispensable during actual hostilities, it will never do for a government laying claim to public respect to vannt itself of such proceedings. But it is totally without precedent to see a government tolerate during profound peace official publications of foreign State documents which neither belong to it nor have been obtained by other than mysterious and discreditable means, and that this should be done to inure and insult another government with which, according to its official assurances, it is on a footing of perfect peace and friendship.

Some Vienna letter writer has come out with the assertion that the despatch in question had been voluntarily communicated by the French government to the Foreign-Department of Austria, to which the semi-official Nordenskee Allgemeine Zeitung replies:—"Count Goits cannot have furnished the French government with the key to a secret cipher despatch, for he would thereby deprive himself of the means of further confidential intercourse with his government. The key is a lexicon in which random conbinations of ciphers signify words. There are only two or three copies of this lexicon, containing different combinations for the despatch is to be accounted for by two keys having been employed in

NASSAU.

An Expedition for Cuba-The Steamer Sulvador En Route with Men, Arms and Munitions-Arrival of a British Iron-Clad.

deed, Prussan and the Sound we cannot at the matter that even the Sound with the matter that even the Sound with that Prussa has been much migred by the at that Prussa has been much migred by the at that Prussa has been much migred by the contains that the property of the despatch in question; it contains the property of the despatch with the property of the property of the matter than the property of the matter than the property of the prope The sidewheel steamer Salvador, formerly blockade runner Gem, arrived here on the 7th from Key West, bound for St. Thomas and a market. She has been for some time at Key West getting overhauled, and I may say has been made anew. place. At the time of the American war she rur Charleston. She is narrow and long, and any on duly cleared at Key West for St. Thomas, has stopped here to take in cargo. carries forty-three passengers, most of whom are Cubans. Among them is a Mexican colonel by the name of Medina. The Cubans seem to be well satis-fied with the captain of the steamer, and he is the

fied with the captain of the steamer, and he is the proper man to carry passengers anywhere. Captain James Carlin is well known here, and confidence can be placed in any vessel under his command. The crew and officers were all blockade runners during the American war. All on board are well and in good spirits.

There has been a little trouble in not allowing this steamer to take in cargo, therefore she has not been able to leave this evening. The Custom House here, instead of facilitating the trade, is pressing hard on a legal traffic. A lawyer has been consulted about the cargo, and asserts that there is no law that can prevent the vessel from taking as much cargo as she wants.

The hardware is now being shipped, and about

wants.

The hardware is now being shipped, and about eighty Cubans will take passage on board of her from this place. They go under the command of Colonel Quesada, brother of the general who is now fighting near Puerio Principe. The steamer carries one gun, and is said to have on board, 1,500 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. She has plenty of coal on board, and will leave this evening. She is very fast, and it is said can run thirteen knots an hour.

very fast, and it is said can run thirteen knots an hour.

The British iron-clad Favorite, Captain McCray, two days from Havana, arrived here yesterday evening. This vessel, I understand, has come to receive orders from the Governor of the Bahamas, Sir James Walker. The four sailors of the American brig Mary Lowell, captured at Ragged Island, have been brought to this city by the Favorite. This iron-plated vessel carries 375 men and ten heavy guas. She lies about six miles off this city, and either keeps herself at bay or is anchored. Another steamer of medium size is near her tacking about, and under the present circumstances this looks rather mysterious.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Disposition of Bills by the Governor-The Consolidation, Scrip, Directors' and Depot Railroad Bills Signed.

Governor Hoffman has disposed of all the bills passed at the recent session of the Legislature. Thirty-seven bills have been sent to the Secretary of State not signed, each one accompanied by a brief statement of the Governor's objection. The total those returned since not approved, are sixty-two those signed to-day are the Consolidation, Scrip Directors' and Depot bills. In view of the public at tention which these four bills have attracted the Governor has thought proper to file with the Secretary of State a brief statement of his reasons, as fol-

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 20, 1869.
I have retained until now the several bills relating to the Central, Hudson River, Harlem and Eric Railroads, in order to give opportunity for the reception of objections. I now transmit them to the Secretary of State, signed. They are four in number:

ception of objections. I now transmit them to the Secretary of State, signed. They are four in number:—

First—The Consolidation bill. No objections have been presented. The railroads affected by it, or some of them, have for some time been practically consolidated, and in my judgment the public good will be promoted by their legal consolidation, as it will tend to economy and a cheapening of transportation, and likewise to prevent combinations for diverting trade from our own to other States.

Second—The Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the New York Central Scrip bill. It provides that the Ones and Scrip centificates issued in December, 1888. 'No remonstrance has been presented. I am aware, nevertheless, that opposition exists on account of alleged haste and secreey with which he scrip dividend was made. The pust action of the directors affords no sufficient argument against authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the company with the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders if warranted by the condition of its affairs. This was properly a subject of eigslative investigation, winch was made. The Legislature decided that the increase is warranted. There is no constitutional objection to the bill; nor is it in conflict with any general, State or public policy. The General Railroad law authorizes the increase of capital stock for improvements to be made. This bill authorizes such increase to represent which the stockholders have for years claimed they would be

agement and to guard the road against the danger of being controlled by rivals to the injury of the interests of the State. This amendment was passed in the Senate of New York with only one dissenting voice; and in the Assembly, which had it under consideration for several weeks, it received more than two-thirds of all the votes. No serious opposition was made to it in either house. The stockholders in the several roads have not presented objections either to the Legislature or the executive, with the exception of two, representing a small amount of stock in one of the companies. Personal opposition from any source to any of the present directors ought not to have weight with me in deciding whether I shall interpose executive power against legislative will. The public at large have more interest in the stability of the management than in the question of who shall manage these great roads, and care but little for the strift of those who are speculating in their stocks. I can see no reason, therefore, for withholding my assent from a law which the Legislature thought it wise to enact in pursuance of the same policy which has been adopted by a neighboring State for the protection of her interests.

Fourth—The Depot bill.—Property owners in the vicinity object to the proposed closing of a portion of the streets. I have personally examined them. They are now practically closed by the operations of the railroads. General travel on them is impossible. Provision is made by the bill for compensation to the city and others, for the land to be taken. The proposed improvement will be a beneft, not an injury, to surrounding property. New York city in its railway depot accommodations is behind all the great cities of the world. The convenience and interest of the city and county alike demand a great central depot for all roads connecting in New York, and it cannot be built unless this bill becomes a law.

Preparations for the Departure of Hon. Samuel Shellaburger for Portugal—A Plea-

Preparations for the Departure of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger for Portugal—A Pleasant Goodby to Home Friends,

(From the Springfield (Ohio) Daily Republic, May 11.)

We publish below a note from Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, United States Minister to Portugal, addressed to the senior editor of the Republic, which, although it was not written for publication, so gracefully expresses our esteemed friends' feeling towards the press and the people of the country at large, and more especially of his own city and Congressional district, that we deem it eminently proper that it should be laid before the public. Mr. Shellabarger and his most amiable and excellent wife are held in very high esteem by our fellow citizens, and they will-always feel a deep interest in their welfare and in the welfare of their children, whether at home or abroad in foreign lands.

We sppend the note:—

Mr. Nichols—Dear Friend—I leave for New York, by way of Washington, on Tuesday morning next, and will sail for Liverpool on Wednesday. 26th of May, upon the Cunard steamer Australasian. I go by way of London and Paris to Lisbon. Mrs. Shellabarger and Anna will accompany me to Europe and will go to New York on Thursday next. We will remain at the Fif th Avenue Hotel until we sail.

This note is sent lest i may fail again to meet you, and that I may communicate to you my farewell and a new acknowledgement of my gratitude to you personally, and as a member of the American press. To these I would like to express the sincere and profound sense, which I shall ever feel, of obligation under which I have been brought by most singular and uniform and incessant kindnesses extending through many years. I know you cannot realize how gratifying to me have been these kindnesses which I have received from the press of my state and country, and especially from those of my state and country and especially from those of my one of my public life have been valued by me, not in the proportion of the fame or influence of the journals that have so honored me, but in propo

YACHTING.

The Schooner Yacht Sappho-Her Late Trial

On Monday, the 17th inst., the yacht Sappho, Rear Commodore William Douglas, of the New York Yacht Club, owner, left the yard of the Messrs. Poillon, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, and made sail for a trip to test her sailing qualities as a sea boat since the late improvements which she has under-gone. At half-past two o'clock of that day she New York Yacht Club, at Clifton, S. I., where the steam tug was cast off. and under mainsail, foresail,

jib and flying jib the vessel was put head to sea.

At four o'clock in the afternoon she left her anchorage and proceeded towards Sandy Hook. One mile outside of it the yacht again "came to" in the mile outside of it the yacht again "came to" in the wind, and the steam tug soon shot up to her. The friends of the owner were sent on board the tug, leaving but the officers and crew on the yacht. The wind was westeriy—a strong, nice breeze—and the yacht by direction "squared away" east-southeast off the Hook. The trial trip now began. Fully a hundred miles were run within short time and the greatest economy of wind, atthough the "formula" of logkeeping was not strictly adhered to. It is said she logged sixteen knots. On her way home, the westerly wind continuing but freshening, the foresail was furied to try her action under jibs and mainsail. When in this trim she sailed towards Sandy Hook, arriving there off the light-ship early Tuesday morning. The passage was then easy to the club house off Chifton, Staten Island, which the yacht reached very early.

Ail day Tuesday the boat's crew were manipulating the rigging and stretching sail, the object being to show how handsome she could be made at anchor. This required all hands during the day; and as the night looked unpropitious the anchorage was maintained, awaiting the morning for the concusion of the trip.

At six A. M. Wednesday another start was made.

anchor. This required all hands during the day; and as the night looked unpropitious the anchorage was maintained, awaiting the morning for the concusion of the trip.

At six A. M. Wednesday another start was made, the wind from the north-northeast, with squalls and heavy rains. Despite this the Sappho's bow was again headed seaward and the yacht was spun with "nice bits" of handling eight miles of the Hook, when she again tacked, and homeward bound was the word. Half-past twelve that day she passed the lightship, and under a strong beating breeze came up the harbor till off the Navy Yard, when she took a tug, and at a quarter to three o'clock wednesday again made last to her old moorings.

From this experimental trip her owner and superintendent of reconstruction fully agree not to make any alteration save one—that is, the refitting of her topmasts with heavier spars. One thing is certain; the alterations in the Sappho are a great improvement to her.

The salon appointments are yet far from completion. Yesterday a score of workmen lent their mechanical aid to this end, and it may be quite a month before she will be in perfect racing trim.

Regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club. Yesterday the annual regatta of this club for the prize of the Commodore's pennant came off with the usual enthusiasm manifested on similar occasions. From an early hour their new and neatly was the scene of considerable activity, and long be fore the hour announced for the start to take place it was thronged by a large number of the lovers of aquatic sports, many of whom were pecuniarily in-

terested in the race. The day and wind were all that sprung up from the northwest. The course sailed was from a point opposite the club house down Har lem river, through Hell Gate, up East river to north, thence to stakeboat off Clawson's Point, turning from west to east; thence to and around Throgg's Neck Point buoy, turning from the leeward, returning the same way—making a distance in all of about twenty miles. There was an allowance of two minutes to the foot for all yachts under twenty-eight feet in length. The following were the entries and the time each started:—

nant, according to the allowance of time given in the measurement. The annual regatta of the club takes place in June, when the same course will be sailed over.

AQUATIC.

annual Review of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association—Two Single Scull Races Over a Three Mile Course.

The annual review of the Hudson Amateur Row ing Association took place yesterday, off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The following clubs were represented:—The Ata'anta, Waverley, Guitck and Columbia, of New York; Hudson, of Jersey City; Atlantic, of Hoboken; Vesper, of Yonkers, and Mutual, of of Hoboken; Vesper, of Yonkers, and Mutual, of Albany. The boats of the various clubs presented a fine appearance, and the oarsmen handled their sculls in a very creditable manner. After the review the first race, between Blake, the janitor of the Atalanta Club, and Deely, the janitor of the Guilcks, was rowed over a three mile course. The stake boat was fastened opposite Perry's Hotel, Hoboken, a mile and a half above the Fields. The contestants had to row to and around the stakeboat and return making the three miles. At the start Deely had a little the best of it, and, the boats getting very close together, he fouled Blake twice with his sculls. Blake fell a short distance astern in consequence, but rapidly gained on his opponent, who impeded him by rowing athwart his bows. Blake soon got clear, however, and once in open water rapidly distanced his antagonist and kept increasing the gap, rounding the stakeboat in fine style, Deely following in rather an uncarsmanlike manner. The starting point was reached by Blake many boat lengths ahead of Deely. Time—Blake, 26 minutes 4 seconds; Deely, 27 minutes 1 second. The prize awarded to the winner was a gold amethyst ring, valued at flity dollars, presented by David Banks, Jr., commodore of the association.

The next race was also a three mile race, between Thomas Fearon, of the Vesper: Russel Withers, Edward Smith and Henry Truax, of the Atalantas, over the same course. James White, of the Guilcks, who was entered, withdrew from the race. The colors were:—Fearon, white and magents; Withers, white and blue; Smith, red; Truax, white and red. In the pools Fearon had the first choice, Withers, Edward Smith and Henry Truax, so the Atalantas, over the same course. James White, of the Guilcks, who was entered, withdrew from the race. The colors were:—Fearon, white and magents; Withers, white and red. In the pools Fearon had the first choice, Withers being a long way alsead. Withers soon gained on him, leaving Smith and Fearon, the latter failing a little to the rear of Tru Albany. The boats of the various clubs presented a fine appearance, and the oarsmen handled their

The Dundee Boat Club of Paterson, N. J. The Dundee Boat Club, a new organization and the first of the kind ever started in Paterson, will celebrate its "opening day" this afternoon on Dun-dee Lake, a handsome sheet of water, about two miles from Paterson, and twenty minutes' ride in

the horse cars. Several clubs from adjacent cities are expected to be present, who will bring their boats with them. The various organizations will induge in friendly trials of speed, but no regular racing is proposed. The exercises of the day will probably result in the completion of arrangements for a regular regular some time during the season.

LITERATURE.

The Catholic World for June is one of the best numbers that has appeared since its publication began. The first paper, on "Spiritism and Spiritists," reviews all the publications which have appeared from time to time in defence of or against what is known as "Spiritualism," which the write insists is not the proper term, but should be called Genoa, is a vigorous article in defence of Catholicity. The second paper, on "Two Months in Spain during the late Revolution," is interesting. It is noteworthy that the writer not only found something new to write about, out, although a Catholic, did not confine his attention to religious subjects. The story he tells about Don Miguel de Manara is very old. "The Approaching Council of the Vatican" forms the subject for a long paper, in which New England Puritanism gets a sharp raking down. "St. Marys," the landing place of Lord Baltimore's colony in Maryland and the Plymouth Rock of American Catholics; "St. Peter, First Bishop of Rome;" "A Ruined Life," "The Philosophy of Immigration." "The Geography of Roses," and "Filial Affection, as taught and practised by the Chinese," are among the most noticeable of the remaining papers. Altogether, this number of the Catholic World reflects great credit upon American literature. Aside from its religious bias, which is, of course, to be expected, it is fully equal to any of the higher class of our periodical publications. Aud, by the way, why are the names of its contributors never published?

Onward.—Captain Reid is gradually bringing nis magazine up to a proper standard. The June number before my its the best, that heave been Genoa, is a vigorous article in defence of Catholicity.

Onward.—Captain Reid is gradually bringing his magazine up to a proper standard. The June number before us is the best that has yet been published. Two admirable engravings are given. "John Bull during the Rebellion," "Turning the Tables," "How I got my Appointment" and "The Original El Dorado" are all readable articles. "The Mad Skater" is an excelently written story. "Croquet!" and "Croquet Literature" are quite interesting and instructive, and will be of great service to those who desire to learn this fashionable pastime. We trust that Oawaard will continue to improve in the quality of its contents. Hitherto we have been compelled to write some sharp things of it, and it therefore affords us all the greater piensure, as impartial critics, to be now able to speak well of the magazine.

The Galaxy.—The June number of this magazine is full of able, entertaining articles. Charles Readers

is full of able, entertaining articles. Charles Readers new novel, "Put Yourself in His Place," is continued to the ninth chapter, and increases in interest. It bids fair to prove one of the best novels of the times. John S. C. Abbott gives a history of "The Throne of Louis Philippe"—a subject with which he is intimately acquainted, but which he has written so much about that he has left nothing new unsaid. The paper in question, however, is good. "the Duchesne Estate," by W. J. De Forrest, is a toernoy fair Southern skeich. "Animal Food: Its Preparation for the Table," is a contribution by Dr. Joan O. Draper, whose articles form one of the prominent features in the Golaxy. The nove of "Susan Fielding" is continued. Eugene Benson continues his sketches of New York journalisis, and writes quite interestingly, but in style entirely too adulatory of the journalisis sketched. General George B. McClelian Jumishes a very able paper on the late General Jomini, whose oblituary we published at the time of his death. It is one of the best articles in this number. Mr. Richard Grant White, with that fatuity which not unfrequently characterizes men who biunder into public notice, indicts another article on words and their uses upon the unfortunae thousands who read the Galaxy. We only wonder why the conductors of this excellent periodical did not keep the author to his word that he had concluded the series. "The Galaxy Miscellany," "Drift Wood," "Literature and Art" and "Nebulæ" are all admirably conducted. "The Gastronomical Almanac" for June, by Pierre Blot, is worth reading. Mrs. Jeannie June contributes a paper on "Women's Clubs and their Uses," in which she takes a thoughtful view of the subject. The article on "Public Prayers" is a capital one. On the whole the Galaxy for June fully maintains its reputation as a repertory of literature not surpassed by any similar publication in this country.

this country.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The latest numbers of this magazine have been so uniformly good that we begin to believe there has been a change in the management. The June edition is excellent. That very commonplace novel called "Malbone; an Oldport Romance" is concluded, which we are very glad of. John G. Whittler furnishes a fine poem which he calls "Novembega." "The Hamlets of the Stage" is the first part of a well written, interesting contribution. N. S. Shaler tells all about "Earthquakes," and writes well. "Buddhism; or, the Protestantism of the East," by James Freeman Clarke, is the most interesting article in the magazine. The main ideas in this article are taken from Max Muller's "Chips from a German Workshop," and from a review of that work published in the New York Herald. Mr. Clarke need not have gone into a long argument to show that Buddhism was a protest against Brahmanism. His ideas on what may be termed Buddhist theology have Muller's argument alone for a foundation. The paper, however, is quite interesting. "A Carpet-bagger in Pennsylvania" is continued. "Chins in our Kitchens" discusses the subject of employing the Celestais as house servants. Considering how many articles have been written on this subject during the past four years we cannot understand what purpose is served in continuing it. Unless something is done, and done quickly, to stop it those blessed Chinese will become as irrepressible as the negro. We are strongly in favor of "letting alone" the sons and daughters of the Flowery Kingdom. Mr. Samuel Bowles' third paper on "The Pacific Kaliroad—Open" is fully equal to its predecessors in point of interest. The "Reviews and Literary Notices" are good.

Putnam's Monthly Magazine for June 1s rather

heavy and uninteresting. The first paper, entitled "Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Suez Canal," by "Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Suez Canal," by Edward De Leon, and another on "Some Things in London and Paris, 1836-69," by G. P. Putnam, are really the only articles in the entire number worth reading, excepting, of course, the continued stories, which may or may not be considered good. "The Euroclydon" begins well and ends poorly. "Summer Snow" is dry reading," "Four American Birds" could have been written better, and "A Sibyline Trio" is nonsensical praise of three clever women. As we said before, Mr. De Leon's paper on the Suez Canal and Mr. Putnam's on London and Paris are the only things that make this number of the magazine worth having. The first named is admirably written and contains much information of interest, Referring to American rivalry for the Eastern trade, the writer says:—

Already our ploneer steamers from California have bridged

Already our pioneer steamers from California have bridged the Pacific Gesan, and tapped China and Japan on their east-ern side and we need only the canal across our isthmus to compete successfully with this eastern route, commenced by Waghorn and completed by M. de Lessepa. Tet we are not so much nearer to "remote Ind" and "ancient Cathay" as is generally supposed; nor is our triumph so easy or assured when we have opened our Pacific route; for from

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om New York to Canton vis	10,0 10,0
w York to Canton via Suez	Canal 11.5
Or, taking time as the	test for the transit fro as follows, by their rou
	By Marseilles By New York a

London to Hong Kong..... London to Shanghae.... London to Yokohama.....

lustrations and articles. "A Discourse on Ancient Jewelry," which opens the number, is one of the most

Jeweiry," which opens the number, is one of the most interesting papers on the subject that we have read for some time. As usual, all the illustrations are of the highest order.

De Bou's Monthly Review.—The April number of this popular Southern magazine is unusually good. The following papers comprise those most worthy of notice:—"The Mississippi and its Mouth," "British Honduras," "The Tennessee River," "The Darien Canal Per Contra," "The Cotton Trade," "New Orleans in 1862," and one or two others.

The Manufacturer and Builder for May. This magazine is faithfully fulfilling the promises it made when first started. The contents are excellent roading.

Van Nostrand's Edectic Engineering Magazine for May is a fine number. All the articles it contains are on important subjects, and are well and carefully written. Although this monthly is still quite young it is among the best of the kind in this country.

Demorest's Monthly for June, of New York, and The Lady's Friend for May, of Philadelphia, are both admirable magazines. Both furnish the latest news of Fashion's caprice. The illustrations are very fine, and, altogether, the monthiles contain very good reading matter.